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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY AUGUST 31, 1901.

VOL. XI. NO. 22.

PRICE TWO CENTS

'FRISCO NOMINATIONS.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ENTERS THE FIELD WITH A FULL TICKET.

Rousing Convention That Augers Well for a Good Vote for the Municipal Election—Class-Conscious Resolutions Adopted—Preparing for the Fray.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 16.—Pursuant to a call issued by Section San Francisco, S.L.P., a municipal convention was held in Pythian Castle. The convention was called to order by Organizer G. C. Wright, after which a temporary organization was formed by the election of Comrade N. L. Gries, chairman, and Comrade Thos. Steigerwald, secretary. A roll-call of members in good standing was then ordered, all such being admitted as delegates. The temporary officers were then made permanent, and the following committee elected:

On Platform and Resolutions, S. Steigerwald, N. L. Gries, J. C. Farrell, W. D. Lambert and G. C. Wright. On Eligibility and Acceptance, E. W. Carpenter, Howard La Belle, and S. Lambert. After the routine business had been disposed of the convention adjourned to meet again four days later.

The second session of the convention was called to order by the chairman promptly, with all delegates present. The report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions was then read and after discussion and slight change was adopted: To City and County Convention of San Francisco, Cal.

Comrades: Your Committee on Platform and Resolutions beg leave to report as follows: In view of the fact that so long as Capitalism exists it will be impossible to effect any permanent improvement of the condition of the working class by the capture of a municipality. And recognizing the fact that any man elected to office by the Socialist Labor Party will do everything possible to force the adoption of palliatives for the temporary improvement of the condition of the working class we recommend that no municipal platform be adopted. But if it be the desire of the members of this convention to adopt a municipal program we recommend that the one drawn up by the National Executive Committee be adopted. The committee also favorably recommended the following resolutions for adoption by the convention:

Resolution No. 1:

We, the members of Section San Francisco, S.L.P., in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, and strongly commend the National Executive Committee and the Editor of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, for rigid compliance with the mandate of the Party as expressed at the last National Convention and by referendum vote.

Resolution No. 2:

Whereas, The history of pure and simple trades Unionism is but a record of fraud, treachery, and corruption on the part of the fakirs in control, and

Whereas, no organization of labor can accomplish any thing for the working class that does not proceed from the correct principle that the struggle is essentially a class struggle that can only be ended by the establishment of the Socialist Republic; and

Whereas, The conflict is in its nature a political one, requiring both the political and economic efforts of the working class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we endorse the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and we call upon the Socialists of San Francisco to employ every effort to induce the working class to consolidate into this revolutionary economic organization.

Resolution No. 3:

Whereas, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE is the only revolutionary Socialist paper published in the United States, and therefore the only working class paper; be it

Resolved, That we put forth every effort to increase the circulation of said paper, and be it further resolved that we endorse the "Arbeiter Zeitung," "Abele Blatt," "Arbeiteren" and "Il Proletario."

Resolution No. 4:

Whereas, The Social Democratic Party of San Francisco has proven clearly and conclusively by its attitude particularly during the recent labor struggles in this city that it is but a reactionary reform party; and,

Whereas, It is now completely stripped of its proletarian pretensions, but is nevertheless trying to capture the working class by false devices; therefore, be it

Resolved, That every effort be made to expose the reactionary character of this so-called Socialist party.

Resolution No. 5:

Whereas, We believe it to be absolutely necessary to carry on the work of agitation in a systematic manner on the Pacific coast; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we strongly recommend to the State Executive Committee that it take steps to secure the co-operation of other States to establish a lecture circuit such as have been already established in the East and Middle West.

Resolution No. 6:

Whereas, Section San Francisco, S.L.P. in convention assembled endorses the action of the official organ the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE in its action

against the labor fakir and organized scaberry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the manifesto shall have on it the S. T. & L. A. Label.

The committee on acceptance and eligibility of members for public office then reported the districts in which each comrade lived, and having seen 17 giving names who were eligible and also the names of 17 others whom they could not see. The report was accepted.

The nomination of officers then being in the next order the secretary read the vacancies to be filled at our next city and county election, and a list of officers to be filled.

A motion to nominate a full and complete ticket was carried.

The following nominations were then made. For Mayor: Edwin W. Carpenter for Auditor; G. C. Wright; for Treasurer: W. P. Lambert; Tax Collector: J. C. Farrell; Recorder: Chas. Berg; Attorney: N. J. Gries; District Attorney: Geo. Speed; Administrator: M. Schlosser; Sheriff: A. C. McGinty; Coronor: G. J. Walker; for Supervisor: Frederick V. Schiller; Wm. Weiss; Thos. Shaughnessy; Dennis Castello; Thos. Roberts; Frederick Peterson; Conrad Guenther; Carl L. Remke; Howard La Belle; Henry A. Lester; Martin Hanson; Samuel Friedman; Henry Knell; Mathew Schlosser; John Uhlman; Geo. H. Speed; John Rimbach.

Motion carried empowering the campaign committee to fill all vacancies or make necessary changes.

The following campaign committee was then duly elected: E. Carpenter; W. P. Lambert; G. C. Wright; T. Roberts; N. J. Gries; J. E. Farrell and Geo. Speed.

The following committee on purity of election was duly elected: A. C. McGinty; C. Berg; John Robertson; Fred. Peterson; M. Schlosser.

Under New Business the question of raising funds for the conducting of the campaign was discussed, after which it was decided to instruct the campaign committee to circulate subscription lists.

It was on motion agreed to have a complete report of this convention written up and sent to the PEOPLE for publication.

It was also by vote agreed to fully empower the campaign committee to conduct the campaign.

There being no further business, the convention adjourned Sunday.

EGG CANDLERS' OUTDOOR MEETING

Speechmaking in Place Where Injunction Was Served and a Meeting Prevented.

The Egg Candler's Union held an enthusiastic meeting a week ago last night at the corner of Columbia and Rivington streets. Over 500 persons were present. Speeches were made by President Silva, of the union, and William L. Brower, General Secretary of the Socialist Trade Alliance. Both speakers dwelt upon the legal proceedings which ended in the vacating of the injunction brought against the Egg Candler's Union by Frank Goldstein, of No. 267 Rivington street, against whom the members of the union are on strike. They also referred to the cowardice of Goldstein, in having a re-opening of the injunction proceedings postponed one week on a miserable excuse.

The speakers outlined the class struggle and urged upon their listeners the necessity of voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, in order that the strike injunctions, shootings by militia and the exploitation and oppression of labor might be permanently ended.

This is the place where a meeting was to have been held originally the previous week. Inspector Cortright forbade it, however.

Through the efforts of the counsel of the Egg Candlers' Union who insisted on the rights of their clients to free speech, this police restraint was removed. The police were very cordial and apologetic as a consequence. The union after the meeting was over paraded past Goldstein's place on the way to its headquarters.

Greatly were heard as Goldstein's place was passed the people of the neighborhood are in sympathy with the strikers.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Farmers Will Continue to Have Their Crops Burned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—A decision just handed down by Judge McConnell, sitting at Cleveland, Tenn., dissolves the injunctions granted some two weeks ago in a case involving \$5,000,000 invested in the copper industry near Ducktown, Tenn. About forty farmers claimed that their land had been ruined by the copper fumes and that vegetation had been destroyed. Suits for damages were filed, injunctions were granted and the plants of the companies were shut down. The feature of the hearing preceding the dissolution of the injunction was a petition signed by 3,000 citizens of the county, asking that the industry be not interfered with.

The companies concerned are the Tennessee Copper Company and the Ducktown Copper Company. The first has spent \$2,000,000 and employs 2,000 hands. The latter has spent \$1,000,000, contemplates the immediate expenditure of \$4,000,000 more, and employs about 1,000 hands. Individual suits will be heard at the September term of the court.

POLICE EASILY HANDLED.

INTERFERE WITH MEETING AND ARE COMPELLED TO TAKE WATER.

Demand Permit to Speak—Are Told It Is Unnecessary—Proceed to Badger Speaker and Are Forced to Act—Make Arrests, Then Apologize—One of a Few Recent Incidents.

The Tammany police of the city of greater New York seem determined to prevent the holding of S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. meetings if possible. Two weeks ago they broke up an S. T. & L. A. meeting at the corner of Columbia and Rivington streets. They promptly refused permission to hold another meeting at the same spot. The matter came up in court, and the Alliance won, as will be seen in another part of this issue.

On August 23 the police moved the scene of their actions to Brooklyn. On that evening, the 10th Assembly District held an outdoor meeting at the junction of DeKalb avenue and Fulton street. This meeting was opened by the Chairman, Geo. Grange, Comrades Walsh and Henry Kuhn had addressed it, without interruption, and Comrade Vander Porten had begun an address when policeman Liddy of the Adams street station appeared. He asked Vander Porten if he had a permit to speak. Vander Porten thereupon informed him that a permit has not been issued, as it is customary that the meeting would be held. This explanation satisfied Liddy, whereupon he left the meeting.

He had not gone long, however, when he returned with Roundsman Yost, who had undoubtedly received information regarding the meeting from policeman Liddy. Roundsman Yost, however, proceeded to Vander Porten through the same course of questions, as that put by policeman Liddy. Vander Porten, in reply said that he had given all information he intended and would not suffer any interference from the police, unless placed under arrest.

After several more questions by Roundsman Yost, which were ignored by Vander Porten, Roundsman Yost then ordered Vander Porten to leave the stand and disband the meeting. This Vander Porten refused to do, whereupon Roundsman Yost placed him under arrest. Roundsman Yost then proceeded to take Vander Porten down Gold street, in the direction of the stationhouse. Comrade Henry Kuhn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, accompanied them. Roundsman Yost, seemed sorry that he had made the arrest then, for he immediately said he had no desire to arrest Vander Porten. He wanted the meeting stopped. Vander Porten could go home and everything would be all right. Vander Porten spoke up and said unless the Roundsman took him to the stationhouse he would return to the meeting. Comrade Kuhn explained again, as Vander Porten had done to the policeman the customary method by which the outdoor meetings of the Socialist Labor Party were conducted. Roundsman Yost, began to stammer and become confused. He backed down, saying that he had simply done his duty. He was prevented from saying more when he was asked if Vander Porten was under arrest or not. Roundsman Yost said he would first have to find out at the station house if the meeting was authorized or not.

Kuhn volunteered to go with him in order to represent the Socialist Labor Party's side of the case. To this Roundsman Yost objected, saying there was no use. Kuhn insisted, and the Roundsman liberated Vander Porten. Vander Porten immediately returned to the meeting, which had been kept going by Comrades Grange and others. He resumed his address amid the cheers of the immense crowd which now numbered two thousand persons. The interruption of the meeting was roundly denounced by the crowd, as an attempt to break it up. The party had held meetings at this junction for years, and its platform and speakers are well known to the police. Their pre-eminence and deliberate.

These boys are paid by the chainmakers, and on pay day are often obliged to follow the men from saloon to saloon to get their money.

The "union" chainmakers are using scab iron, and are standing firm to defend the boys.

CHILDREN STRIKE

And "Union" Men Scab By Taking Their Places.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—Yesterday 45

beater boys employed by the James McKey & Co., chain works went out on strike for the following demands:

1st: No links made of non-union iron to be heated for the "union" chainmakers.

2d: Work to stop at 4 instead of 5 o'clock, and to commence as usual at 7.

3rd: An increase in wages.

Boys under 13 years of age who heat small links receive 60 cents a day; they demand 75. Boys over 13 years of age who heat heavier work receive 70 cents a day; they demand 75. Boys over 16 cents a day; they demand 75 cents a day, and demand 80. The latter work on steam hammers, the others work on foot power hammers.

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Japanes Admitted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Kokoro Taikihara, the Japanese Minister, called an Assistant Secretary Taylor at the Treasury Department to day to ask if the emigration of Japanese to Hawaii for the purpose of working on sugar plantations would meet with objections from this Government.

Some time ago, owing to persistent agitation against them on the Pacific coast, Japanese were forbidden by an edict of their Government to emigrate to the United States since only a few Japanese have come.

The sugar planters of Hawaii have

lately used efforts to secure a modification of the Japanese edict, so that the men from that country may be allowed to go to Hawaii. Assistant Secretary Taylor told the Japanese Minister to day that desirable Japanese persons would be allowed to go to Hawaii freely, provided they do not go under contract, either verbal or written, as laborers.

The companies concerned are the Tennessee Copper Company and the Ducktown Copper Company. The first has spent \$2,000,000 and employs 2,000 hands. The latter has spent \$1,000,000, contemplates the immediate expenditure of \$4,000,000 more, and employs about 1,000 hands. Individual suits will be heard at the September term of the court.

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MORE EICHMAN.

He Staunchly Stands Up and Declares

He Will Not Quit.

WEST HOBOKEN, Aug. 20.—The members of the Social Democracy are in a tight place. Justice Eichmann will not resign from his office, nor will he resign from the party. The members of the local defeat him, and say that the whole thing is a conspiracy, and that they will fight the case to the bitter end.

The other locals in Hudson County claim that Eichmann must get out and that if he does not get out they will form a new party and put him out. They have formed new parties before this, and can, if necessary arises, form them again. The attitude that Eichmann has taken angered them considerably and they are especially bitter against the Socialist Labor Party for having told that portion of this world's goods which Brother Capital had allotted him, and when he became too obstreporous, Brother Capital had to send his pimpla—the militia—out upon the river to preserve the peace. Brother Labor showed his appreciation of the other's kindness by singing "Soldiers of the Queen" for the entertainment of the uniformed bandit.

"My case came up before a meeting at the headquarters of the Hudson County local on the Hackensack Plank road, West Hoboken. It was decided in my favor. At the meeting held in Jersey City, which was called by members not satisfied with the result of the local's disposition of my case, I did not submit to their jurisdiction.

"On the first occasion it was decided that it was too late to take any action in the matter and that if anyone was to blame, it was the campaign committee and the county committee of the Social Democratic party for not having acted promptly and at the proper time.

"I had been tried once, and cannot be tried again. If it is against the principle of the Constitution of the United States and an insult to the flag. A man cannot be put in jeopardy twice.

"I also cannot recognize that I violated any of the principles of the constitution of the Socialist Democratic Party, for the simple reason that that organization is out of existence and its place is taken by the new Socialist party, according to the action taken at the last National Convention, held three weeks ago in Indianapolis. Consequently the constitution of the Socialist Democratic party, under which I was tried, is no longer any binding power on its members.

"Yet I would not take these steps as a Socialist and fight on technicalities if they would not fight me on similar grounds. I was the first person to raise the question of my resignation.

"I always consider intention and nothing else, and my intention, as every person knows, who knows me, were pure. If any mistake had been made by them, it had been rectified in a nice way, without preferring formal charges and placing me before the public like a throughbred politician.

Eichmann's appeal to the constitution and the flag was particularly effective. As he raised his hand and deplored the outrage, one could almost see Old Glory sadly drop its head at the insult to which it had been subjected. The argument made was particularly good as it fits in exactly with the usual Kangaroo Social Democratic attitude. They always find that there is some technicality that excuses them for their misconduct.

While they have been hurling abuse at the Socialist Labor Party they show no intention of retracting their lies now that the truth of the assertion made has been proven.

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COMBATING THE FREAKS.

S. L. P. MEN AFTER THE PIUS SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

The Reverend Wilson and Vail Criticized—Wobbly Appeals to Middle-Class Idealism and Religiousness, Instead of Class-Conscious Constructiveness—Vail's Petty Dodge of the Carey Incident.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 12.—On Sunday, August 11 Rev. Stitt Wilson, a Social Democrat, arrived here for a stay of eight days and opened fire at the church of Divine Science with a meeting in the morning and in the evening he held a meeting at Bethany Baptist Church. Owing to other business we could not attend his first meeting and as we held a street meeting on Sunday evening we were unable to attend the reverend's meeting but on Monday we wended our way to Unity Church where the reverend was billed to speak all week with the exception of Saturday, as he explained we would be tired by that time and would take a rest and then hold two meetings on the following Sunday.

When we reached the hall there were about one hundred and fifty people present but by the time the Rev. Wilson started speaking there were about three hundred and twenty-five persons present.

In looking over the audience one could plainly see that it was not composed of wage-workers, but that the small business man or the middle class were mainly represented with a sprinkling of wage-workers. The twenty-year and "me-too" Socialists were much in evidence, and also that element who recently resigned from the party for the party's good, together with those who were not given the opportunity to resign but were expelled from the party for the party's good, besides the number of reformers of the different schools who paraded themselves evidently to give prestige and dignity to these meetings, dontcherknow.

The chairman of the meeting was a pompous looking fellow and a "me-too-Socialist," with that air which says "Young man, I was a Socialist before you were born," or perhaps you would prefer to interpret his manner which would settle an argument by saying: "Huh! I ought to know. I'm the oldest." This chairman can be classified as a Farmer's Alliance Socialist. In introducing the speaker the chairman told how he had mingled with all sorts and conditions of people and of his experience of having ridden on the railroad along with the man who had the pass, and the one who only paid three cents because of some influence, and the other who only paid five cents because he bought a thousand mile tickets and then of the other one who had to pay full fare which was ten cents and then he was about to shed copious tears when he said after striking a dramatic attitude: "This poor fellow paid for the running of the road. This fellow would have taken offence if he had been told that it was the wage-workers employed by the railroad who produced the wealth that kept this road going and not the consumers. Another significant remark made by this chairman was that all could listen to this entertainment without taking offense, which being interpreted means that the Rev. Wilson need not be taken seriously, just be tolerant, it won't amount to anything anyhow.

Before the Rev. Wilson spoke there was singing by Miss Julia Cadwell who is well known throughout this state for the richness of her voice and on this occasion Miss Cadwell did herself justice and the songs were well applauded. Miss Cadwell also sang after the address.

Monday's address entitled "Bread" and Butter Problems and Spiritual Needs." It was about 8:20 when the reverend gentleman began to speak. In the course of his remarks he said that he was here to preach a strange gospel and that the strangest part was that this was a strange gospel, but that it would not be strange after a while. He told of his work in Los Angeles, Cal., saying that he had spoken there every night for a week audiences of from 700 to 1,000, and that at the end of that time they were so taken with his work that they hired Simpson Hall and paid in advance for it for a week, and made him prolong his stay, and he stated that he was going back and would take four or five preachers with him.

It would require too much space to analyze all of the reverend's remarks but I will mention a few sentences which may give one a general idea of the lecture.

"What is the use of all civilization? It is to produce perfect human beings."

"How can you live a life of justice in a system based upon justice?"

"What is the object of our existence of life, of civilization? The task is to be part and parcel of a movement to produce perfect men and women. Man is scientifically a son of God. The point is to surround the child of the almighty with all the good things of life, and to make the individual and multitude of individuals economically free before you can have perfect manhood and womanhood. I speak for the people who cannot speak for themselves."

There is much to be criticized in what the reverend Wilson says, but as the comrades have had the benefit of the literature issued by the party the flaws in his reasoning will be apparent, and none will appear in bolder relief than his idea of reaching the co-operative commonwealth by pursuing the program mapped out for himself and his social crusaders.

On Tuesday evening he spoke on "the Encasement of the Competitive System," but as we held a street meeting we did not attend, on Wednesday the Rev. Putty Checks Vail occupied the pulpit. This preacher Mr. Vail has shown by his lecture that it is votes, he and his party are after and not the setting up of a class-conscious movement, and in this mad desire to roll up votes he will not hesitate to compromise his position. During the talk he mentioned the capitalist class a few times, but only ones did he mention the "Socialist Party." He evidently knew his audience and thought best not to antagonize

one day one for fear that if he stood upon any indefinite principle such action would lead to another call for a unity convention. Apropos, one of the comrades here suggests that the best way for these seekers after unity, to secure same would be to cut off discussion on politics and tactics, and also bar discussion on religious themes.

Rev. Wilson gave way to Putty Checks for the evening, and after Putty finished speaking he asked for questions. The first question was from a single taxer, who asked if the speaker did not include land in the means of production; another asked about government; another wished to know if they intended to abolish railroads, and if not how would they be conducted, during this comrade Fowler was watching his opportunity and having gotten the floor, put the following question: "Is it not a fact that the Socialist Labor Party stands for the abolition of capitalism and wage-slavery?" And received the answer that "the Socialist Labor Party stands for the same thing as we do, but we do not stand for its denunciation and vituperation, are there any other questions?"

The Reverend showed that he was anxious to steer clear of the fire of the S. L. P., for he immediately cast his eyes in a different direction from where the comrades were seated, and he was again asked about the management of railroads, and the Reverend dragged to the front a lot of utopian ideas and conjectures, which were evidently dwelt upon to consume time so as to by saying he was not here to discuss however comrade Mullin gained the floor and asked that if there was no difference in the party which he (the speaker) was advocating and the S. L. P., how could he justify his action in advocating the organization of such a party? Which the Reverend answered by saying he was not here to discuss tactics, and that anyhow the S. L. P. was killing it self as its vote had decreased from 85,000 to 34,000 and then he told an unintelligible story about monkeys, and we are still looking for the connection.

Several other questions were asked, and then the chairman, a "twenty-year socialist" who has always voted for capitalism, stepped to the front and said that the meeting was a propaganda meeting and that they were not there to discuss politics and that he did not want to see any strife, and the Reverend Wilson also said he wanted to see peace and good will prevail, that he tried to keep on good terms with all the socialists, and then summarily dismissed the audience.

What narrow views these broad socialists have, and how easily they are gulled by the ex-ministers. While this is true of the greater number of sympathizers of the quondam, Social Democracy, nevertheless there were a number of those who have not affiliated with them, but who more or less sympathized with the S. D. P., or more properly speaking with Debs, who have been repelled by the back down by the Reverend Putty Checks. Vail and his evident desire to avoid the issue and to shut off debate, and who have washed their hands forever with the bogus, and movement, and soon we will see them coming into the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party.

Those who have stood aloof and did not know where to go, but seeing that the Social Democracy only organized just prior to election, and expecting the "Socialist Party" to do the same, because it will be composed of the same elements, they have promised to throw their strength in future with the Socialist Labor Party.

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TWO PORTRAITS.

IMAGES SET UP BY CAPITALISTS FOR WORKERS TO WORSHIP.

Beoming Rich at the Expense of Others—The Bible Class—The Christian Heater—Black-Wire Walking from Democracy to Republicanism—Threatening the Crowd.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Aug. 21.—This town is the home of Joseph Sibley, "Honest Joe," and his brother-in-law, Major-General Charles W. Miller. The town is built up around those two worthies, and owes its existence, in the minds of the unsophisticated, to them. It is in the heart of the oil fields of Pennsylvania, and was the stamping ground of "Coal-Oil Johnnie." It is the headquarters of the Standard Oil Company, it having here the largest refineries in this country. To tell the story of the town the story of Sibley and Miller must be told.

Back in the sixties C. W. Miller and a man named Coon ran a general store wherein was sold all things needful to a community of 1,000. Miller was also the agent of a sewing machine company that sold a twenty-five cent machine for \$35. By putting sand in sugar, chalk in water and calling it milk and selling machines, together with glass, putty, paint cloth, spool-cotton and notions, Miller and Coon were enabled to eke out a living, a poor yet, withal, an "honest" one.

Oil had been discovered and wells were being sunk, but on rather small scale until one Busch, a barber, by experiment contrived a process whereby the oil could be refined and become very valuable for lighting and lubricating purposes. After Busch had gotten his process complete then Miller and "Honest Joe" completed Busch. So completely did the yet him that they patented the process and began the manufacture of oil paying Busch enough to keep him from the poor-house, so long as he barbers for a living. Almost from the start Miller and Sibley met with difficulty in securing crude oil, as the Standard was beginning to get control about that time.

The story of sharp dealing and sharper contracts made with ignorant Germans who owned oil territory, is a long one, too long to be told here. Suffice it to say that eventually Miller and Sibley sold out to the Standard and have been its employees ever since. Miller as president of the Galena Signal Oil Company, and Sibley vice president and representative in Congress for the Standard Oil Company.

Miller is not so well known as his astute brother-in-law Sibley is, but he is well worth studying. Born in Alsace, then part of France, he came to this country, served some time in the Civil War as an understudy to a sutler; ran his embryo department store, and is now running "Holy John" of Philadelphia, a close race as "leader of the largest bible-class in the world"—owner of a paper, "Franklin Evening News," which prints Miller's "talk" to his bible-class: Major-General in the Pennsylvania National Guard, and the Standard Oil Company representative on innumerable directorates of railroads, steel mills, machine works, etc., etc.

Miller is the tutelary god of the region, and a hard-shelled machine Republican, which much scandalizes his brother-in-God Wanamaker, whose paper, the Philadelphia "North American," in a most unchristianlike and pagan fashion, takes pot-shots at "General" Miller, and, unkind and most unchristian of all, tells the truth—if not the whole truth, at least a part of the truth, about him.

It is rather eerie to listen to the up-growing youth and budding damosel of this burg prancing the goodness, virtue, and charity of this saint among sinners. Their trusting faith in "Gen'l" Miller as the abiding place of all good things; how thorough their appreciation of the fact that from him all clothes, houses, food and drink, and the great desire—drives the job flows—is bewitching and childlike, and a standing evidence of the fact that Miller is a great advertiser.

So well has he done his work that even those forced to go to his Bible class, through fear of losing their jobs, worship him as the giver of life. Despite his abortive attempts to assassinate the good old English language, his editorials in the "News" are read with gusto. His smirking is done with his left hand and it tells not the right—it doesn't need to, the left is good-sized speaking trumpet and talks to the world, necessarily a few inklings of which the left hand doth must, perforce, percolate through circumambient space to the right.

Miller and Sibley are partners in other things besides souls, they sell cattle and horses. Some years ago a number of dollars were collected and a fair-ground was secured, wherein was held once a year the Venango County Fair. Now "Honest Joe" and "Saint Charlie" possess the fair grounds and the annual fair annualizes not. It has been turned into a stock farm. When "Joe" and the "Gen'l" started the farm, they purchased some old Jersey cows and bulls whose horns they scraped and whose teeth they doctored. These, together with certain of their progeny alleged to be fit only for the market, they put on the market at fancy prices as fancy cattle. The cattle and their progeny soon became a drug on the market. It was and is yet a remarkable fact that some of those old scrawny-horned and retired cows had sixteen calves in one year. Horns of Miller and Sibley stock were soon relatives in factitious to their cattle. When this market is closed out

there are other markets, and gaudy ones at a distance—the more distance the better, the market.

If Miller and Sibley displayed the usual ear-marks of the capitalist in business, so did they in politics. "Honest Joe" is the active partner in politics while Miller is the silent. "Joe" does the "hurrah" while Miller handles the dough—and the Bible-class. Some of his scholars are not very apt though. It is usual to furnish the ward-worker with whiskey on election day—good for the elite, poor for the scuff and negroes. To make the whiskey more effective the mayor, Gen'l Miller's son, by proclamation, closes the saloons. On one occasion a worker in the Second Ward, a nice young Christian and sitter at the feet of Miller, while unbuckling his coat on the public street, did disarrange and cause to fall a bottle of whiskey safely ensconced in his inside pocket, which struck the ground with a loud crash and burst, greatly to the scandal and discomfiture of the saints there assembled, and muchly to the merriment of the godless.

That the "Gen'l" and "Joe" are a good team the well known history of Sibley proves. When, in '96, "Joe" apostolized from the Republicans and declared that Cleveland's stomach, together with sundry others of his internal organs, were made of base metal, to wit, brass, loud were the praises sung by the Organized Scabbery and reformers to, or at "Honest Joe." He was the champion of the poor, the enemy of Wall Street, and the demolisher of trusts. He came home, was nominated by the Democrats, and elected to Congress. And all the time he represented, and was an employee of the Standard Oil Company, the awful example of the octopus. It looked doubtful for "Joe" during the campaign, so the fat was sent forth that if Sibley was not elected Congressman on the anti-gold, anti-trust Democratic platform, then the Galena refinery, employing hundreds of men, would be moved to Chicago or some other place in the infernal regions. As Miller was the main guy in the Galena Oil Company, and had a good deal to do with the matter, his ostensible fealty to the Republicans looks fishy.

When "Joe" stepped back to the Republicans, the same threat of removal was used, only to the Galena was added the Eclipse.

From such as these come the "reformers," men who all their lives have been "working the crowd." When the Standard Oil Company thought there was danger in the Bryan Democracy, it ordered its employee Sibley to get into the rabbles. None more vulgar than he in the vulgar hordes of political shysters of the Bryan ranks; none more "revolutionary" in their utterances; none more demagogic, yet he is the partner of the salutary and conservative amateur parson and Major General Charles W. Miller. Damon and Pythias were not closer than these two.

Capitalism is an obliging merchant, "he has the Bible and Voltaire for sale. Both are good. If you don't like one there is the other. They are in the same pack. As for me, I am a saint, but understand human nature. Therefore, I strive to please (and to catch) both the godly and the ungodly. You can take your choice. They're the same price—your life."

BERATING GOMPERS.

Amalgamated Men Question the Value of A. F. of L. "Sympathy."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Gompers' attitude toward the steel strike is severely commented upon by the Amalgamated Association men who make their headquarters in this city. They are berating Gompers in such immeasured terms as to lead to the inference that Gompers gave Shaffer to understand that he could look to the A. F. of L. for nothing—more practical than "sympathy." These men are now asking of what use is it for the Amalgamated to be affiliated with the A. F. of L. paying a per capita tax thereto, if in time of trouble all the support they are to get from the Federation is "sympathy."

Now that they have turned against Gompers they are making all kinds of charges against him:

They charge him with being at heart a tool of capitalistic oppression, while holding a position of champion of the wage-earner, and with having had secret conferences with a representative of Mr. Morgan since the strike began.

They even go back further and declare him an emissary of the Rothschilds, educated at their expense in London, and sent to this country, because of his peculiar tact and diplomacy, to become influential in labor circles. They declare that he selected the occupation of a cigarmaker because that was the easiest to learn of the federated trades, and in that way obtained the standing in professional labor circles from which his opponents have never been able to dislodge him.

These stories are typical of the state of feeling on the part of the Shaffer men towards the head of the American Federation of Labor. "Gompers has always been enthusiastic for the rights of laboring men on non-essentials," said one of his opponents to-day, "but quietly playing into the hands of capital on the real essentials." They take an opposite view of Shaffer. They declare that he did not leave the ministry of the Methodist Church because of his habits, but because he could "earn only \$60 a month preaching, while he could make \$60 a day as a steel-worker." They also add that even as a \$60-a-month preacher he was obliged to toady to the rich members of his congregation in a way that was offensive to him. The compliment is that these admirers pay him more than he is worth.

"They're all right. You can eat there if you want to," he added generously.

I did not want to, but went, nevertheless,

and was soon seated at a clothless table in a crowded room, the walls of which were hung with appropriate texts from the Scriptures. Just in front of me was suspended, as an aid to digestion, the awful legend "Be sure thy

discretion."

They were warned, however, "use these arms with DISCRETION."

Think of the situation—Unknown man

DARKEST SAN FRANCISCO.

Strikes and "Patriotism" in One Wild Revelry.

(Special Correspondence to THE PEOPLE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—It is not to be inferred from this title that San Francisco is perceptibly darker than other towns of its size and importance.

Let it be remembered that if the sun rises in the East it sets in the West, and its declining rays fall brightly upon our Western Metropolis, gilding the great Trade-Marts of the "Captains of Industry," as well as their magnificent dwellings, with a radiance more glorious, it is possible, than the ostentatious splendor which the more tangible gold of the owner has been able to produce. Moreover the much-vaunted climate "went out" in sympathy, and the rain fell in torrents. But the citizens were equal to the occasion. Large chronos of the President accompanied by the word "Welcome" done in horribly artificial flowers, appeared in all the saloon windows and over the doors of the corner groceries. Innumerable little green and yellow squares of bunting were strung back and forth across the principal streets, where they hung, rain-soaked, dripping green and yellow water impartially upon the heads of the just and the unjust. The American flag was in evidence everywhere, drooping and sad it hung, as if the shame of the last few years bore heavily upon it.

A very wet banner was strung from the Labor Bureau window bearing the inscription "Welcome To Our President."

The employees of the Union Iron Works, on the eve of their strike, assembled to present their prosperity President with a gold plate. The reason for this is not known; whether it happened that the President was in dire need of a plate from which to take his daily

rations, or that the steel and iron workers were troubled with a surplus of gold, has not transpired. The strike was held in abeyance.

The President mournfully paraded the dripping streets amid shouts of acclamation, while his wife lay in the rich Scott mansion, bating with death; here the brave policemen, well armed and equipped, manfully held at bay the eager throng of patriots who crowded the sidewalks and the opposite public square, clamoring for news, and occasionally making wild swoops upon the house in a vain hope of over-running the bed chamber of the sick woman and perhaps of bearing away pieces of her coverings, or, foiled in that, bits of the fence, doorstep, or of the house itself. It is a matter of speculation among local philosophers as to what would have been the effect upon the present steel and iron crisis if the patriotic citizens of San Francisco had succeeded in carrying off the whole of Mr. Scott's residence, whittled up into souvenirs.

SAN FRANCISCO IN PARTICULAR.

As was to be expected, the present Trades Union flurry, with its accompanying train of strikes, lockouts, and boycotts, struck San Francisco with extraordinary violence. It was received with enthusiasm by the ever-ready fakir, and kindly welcomed by the "broad-minded" Social Democracy. It manifested itself first in unusual activity on the part of the "pure and simple" Unions and their representatives bodies, the Labor Council, and the Building Trades Council. An interesting controversy arose between these angular bodies, in which it appeared that Pierce of the Labor Council was an "emissary of Gompers," and that McCarthy of the Building Trades was "McCarthy." The question seemed to be as to which was the most opprobrious epithet "Emissary of Gompers" or "McCarthy." The decision is still pending.

THE COOKS AND WAITERS.

The first to "go out" were the cooks and waiters. One pleasant morning in May all these functionaries quietly left their posts in the leading restaurants of the city and betook themselves to the streets, where they might be seen bearing banners with defiant mottoes, or assembled in front of the condemned houses advising the passing crowd not to enter, or uttering, in monotonous tones the dolorous cry of "Unfair House." The effect was soon felt. Many of the leading restaurants were closed for several days and all were much crippled. Large numbers of lesser houses accepted the Union terms and displayed its card. Things looked well for the strikers. Men and women too, did picket duty bravely. Non-union waiters were persuaded to join the Union, and there was talk of calling out the hotel hands also. The President was about to visit the City and unbiased observers were of the opinion that, if the Labor Council stood firm (there was no fear of the strikers themselves), something might really be won. For in the face of the great crowd of enthusiasts which followed the President's train, the hotels and restaurants would be at the mercy of the strikers.

A wall of woe went up through the length and breadth of the City. "Great California would be disgraced!" "What would the Easterners say?" "What would the money lost to the State by driving away its visitors?" The cry of "Unfair House" was met by a counter cry of "Unpatriotic!" "Unpatriotic!" "Un-American!" The strikers faltered. Your correspondent moved partly by hunger (seeking instruction concerning union restaurants), and partly by thirst (for information) had made the acquaintance of certain of the pickets and leaders, and was in a fair position to study the strike. One morning, in search of breakfast and information, my attention was called to the fact that Dennett's restaurant, though without the Union card, was free from pickets. Hastening down the street I accosted a woman guard. "Why is Dennett's restaurant left unpicketed?" I demanded somewhat brusquely. "Why you see," she answered calmly, without a symptom of shame, "you see they pay pretty good wages, and they are pious people, you know." I did know, and I knew also how hopeless is the struggle where the fighters know not for what they strive. Turning to a man who arrived at that moment wearing the Union badge, I repeated the question. The man had the grace to be ashamed. His reply was somewhat incoherent, ending with "They're all right. You can eat there if you want to," he added generously. I did not want to, but went, nevertheless, and was soon seated at a clothless table in a crowded room, the walls of which were hung with appropriate texts from the Scriptures. Just in front of me was suspended, as an aid to digestion, the awful legend "Be sure thy

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STRIKE CONTINUES.

Leaguers and Shooters passed away, but the strike continued, and grew more threatening day by day. All kinds of organizations never heard of before sprang suddenly out of nothing, and each was on the point of "calling" everybody "out" of something, or, of "locking" somebody "out" of everything.

The Butchers were made short work of. The Wholesale Butchers Association interfered in behalf of the retailers and ordered the Union Card "out" of the Union shop; the cards went out. The Wholesale Butchers' Ass'n which governs the entire meat supply of the City, now turned its attention to the Cooks and Waiters' case, and ordered the Union cards from the restaurant windows. The cards came down and the waiters' strike was practically though not nominally broken. This prompt action of the Wholesale Butchers' Association, as well as the strong co-operation of the other employers, was probably intended to prove, what they so often assert, that "there is no Class Struggle." The Draymen's Union remained by refusing to work for certain non-Union houses, and talked of a sympathetic strike. They were promptly locked out.

Then the real trouble began. The business of the City, already crippled by the many strikes, was, for a time, almost paralyzed. Fruit and other produce lay rotting at the wharves; ships lay idle at the docks; big warehouses were closed; an awful quiet reigned.

Then a change ensued: drays driven by trembling non-Union teamsters, having policemen on the box and mounted officers riding behind, slowly moved through the streets. Crowds of maddened men thronged the sidewalks, shrieking out threats and curses, and in their train, like a bird of prey, moved the City ambulance. Occasionally, cobble stones were hurled at the "men of law," then clubs descended, pistols appeared, and the ambulance drew near apace. Now at last the Government arose in its majesty and performed its crowning act. Partly from the refuse of society, and partly from other sources, there were gathered together a motley crowd of miserable men who were willing to take the places of the striking teamsters; into the hands of these were put pistols with which to defend themselves. They were warned, however, "use these arms with DISCRETION."

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THE BELEAGUERED CITY.

After the departure of the royal train, an epidemic of strikes set in, and to make matters worse great hordes of people who wore white caps and "wanted to know" suddenly infested the town. They were called the "Epworth League," and were said to be Methodists, but nothing appeared in their general deportment to bear out the accusation. It was also hinted that they had come to fuse with the Social Democrats, but as they showed no remarkable spirit of "tolerance" the rumor died away.

The floral decorations of the saloons and the colored pennants of the streets were again brought forth to decorate the town. A band of International Shooters at Marks joined the fray, so did the climate, and the grateful city groaned under the "burden of an honor unto which she was not born." Of course the strike was held in abeyance.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 26,564
In 1900..... 34,191



The trade of a lackey is loathsome, to be sure, for a poor creature; but for a lad of spirit it is all enchantment. A superior genius, when it gets a service, does not go about it like a humpish simpleton. He enters into a family as vicar over the master, not as an inferior minister. He begins by measuring the length of his employer's foot; by lending him, self to his weaknesses, he gains his confidence and ends with leading him by the nose.

LE SAUVE,

LIVING STATISTICALLY.

Long has the working class of America been put to the task of making their actual earnings tally with the earnings that the census and other such mills of capitalist misinformation were grinding out for them, on paper. Their noses were so perpetually held down to the task that they finally accommodated themselves to "statistics," in lieu of bread, and that is to say, the scabby crew of labor fakirs and capitalist spokesmen, gloried in the "statistical increases," while the tank and file meekly submitted to accepting actual vacancy, endorsed by "statistics," in their purses as a substitute for wages. The workers had been paid "statistically." Having succeeded so well in adulterating the sugar of wages with the sand of statistics, Messrs. capitalist officials have taken a step further. The working class of the land is now to live statistically; matters not how many of them die, and how prematurely, statistics are now being substituted for life; and, in the good old capitalist politician style, which votes the dead to carry elections, the hecatombs of Labor are to be statistically made living beings. The census now came out with statistics to show that the death rate has declined ten per cent.

Even the most casual observer must have been struck with the absence of grey-heads in the ranks of the working class. Among the capitalists these are numerous. Why? The death rate among the workers is formidable. Only an infinitesimal percentage of these has a chance to reach old age. Drained by excessive toll from early age, put to work under conditions that smack of Algerian prison pens; never allowed to keep a share of their own product sufficient to even remotely recuperate the life-tissues consumed in such toll; and in large numbers killed outright by "accidents" in mills and yards, the ranks of the working class have been decimated in early manhood. As a matter of fact, the "cross bones and skull" has become a permanent symbol in the houses of the workers. Despite all suppressions of information on the subject, the slaughter of the workers at work people out with sufficient regularity and with such increased frequency as to establish the fact that the industrial field is a charnel house for the tollers of the land.

But what of it all. "Statistics"—that court-plaster that heals the wounds of a decreasing rate of earnings—"Statistics," neatly compounded and concocted, are now to serve as a court-plaster to heal the wounds of Death and to substitute Life.

Let the workers rejoice! Are their members brought home on shutters, killed by factory and other such negligence? Never mind! The census statistics "prove" that the deceased are alive. Are their members consigned to early graves by reason of improper nourishment from early childhood, due to miserable earnings? Never mind! The census statistics prove that their lives are ten per cent longer.

Surely the statistical flim-flam has reached its apogee; and likewise has reached its apogee the confidence of the capitalist class in the workers' readiness to be flim-flammed.

IN DISTRESSO VERITAS.

Wine is said to be a great extractor of truth from the otherwise impenetrable cavities of the human heart or mind. Wine may or may not be that. Sure it is that distress does the extracting to extraction. Two incidents, almost simi-

laneous, demonstrate the discovery, and throw wine into the shade.

Almost simultaneous occurrences are the recent national convention of the Socialist Democracy factions at Indianapolis and the present outbreak of the Steel Strike. As to the former event, it was an attempt at the impossible task of harmonizing elements the law of whose existence is discord; as all theories on which Capital and Labor are to harmonize must of necessity go to smash, no scheme can prove effective to unite wild and political elements. As to the latter event, it was a bolt out of a clear sky that suddenly paralyzed the swelling schemes of a gigantic capitalist undertaking. This short sketch of the two events suffices to prove that DISTRESS in no slight degree marked the faces of both the unitarians at Indianapolis and the stock-jobbers in steel everywhere. As to the unitarians they struggled and they tugged; they "buried their hatchets" and yet the edges repained above ground, inflicting cruel, jagged cuts; they shuffled and they twisted; and the net result was that out of that seething cauldron rupture leaped forth in the shape of as many parties as there are States; the Social Democracy came out with vastly more fractures than it went in. As to the stock-jobbers in steel they have been traveling out of one sweat into another, each chiller than the other. DISTRESS, accordingly, was the overwhelming sentiment of both sets, unitarians as well as stock-jobbers. And what was the result? That both let out the truth.

The Social Democracy, with its sanitary Armory-building and capitalist politico-contingency, as well as the stock-jobbers are in the habit of catering after the Labor vote; periodically, the one and the other declare their "supreme admiration for and profound devotion to the laboring classes." In their distress, however, they both let out the cat. The stock-jobbers are calling the labor men "slums," while the unitarian, driven to again change their names, and to come as near as possible to "Socialist Labor Party," went on record, to use the language of one of them recently immortalized in these columns, as considering Labor mere "frills and furbelows," and dropping that. Between the epithets "frills and furbelows" and "slum" there is no essential difference in this connection. The essence of the feelings expressed by the steel stock-jobbers in the word "slums" is that all their usual pretensions of admiration for and devotion to Labor is a lie, ditto, ditto with the gentry with whom the opinions prevail that Labor is "frills and furbelows"—all the more seeing they set themselves up as the bright particular paladins of Labor.

Let VINUM pass the palm over to DISTRESSUM. Henceforth let the proverb be:

"In distresso veritas."

PRECISELY SO!

The Rossland, British Columbia, "Miner" for August 7 contributes a double-barreled bit of evidence on the scabby character of fakir-led pure and simple Unionism. Its evidence covers well two points that have more than once been in these columns:

It has been shown in these columns by repeated instances that the character of a Trades Union is ascertainable from the character of its officers. That the Russian, or the German, or the French army is a body, the rank and file of which is made up of workingmen, and yet it is not a workingman's organization. Being officered by the members and representatives of the ruling and labor fleecing class, those armies are engines of capitalism, run by the lieutenants of capitalism, and there in the interest of capitalism. Similarly with the Trades Unions. The make-up of the rank and file is not enough to determine their character. How are they officered? It is the answer to that question that tells whether such organizations are "Labor Organizations," or otherwise. And by instances innumerable it has been shown that the officers that pure and simple Unions allow to be fastened upon them are the agents of capitalism, who turn the Union from its rank and file purposes to the purposes of the capitalist class. Accordingly, it has been shown that wherever the Unions are officered by labor fakirs the employer likes it, despite the noise of seeming exceptions to the rule.

In the second place it has been shown that such organizations are necessarily harmful to Labor. They are harmful in that they make the Union a buttress of capitalism, and they are harmful consequently, in that they keep the rank and file with blinkers on and head curbed to the ground, so that the working class is disabled from acquiring that oversight of the field that it is requisite to intelligent action. All this has been shown before. The Rossland, B. C., "Miner" now brings further proof.

It reproduces from the Toronto "Globe" an article by R. C. Clute in which the questions and answers are given from an interrogatory put to a leading employer of labor, one Samuel M. Robins, general manager of the Vancouver Coal

Company at Nanaimo, with over 1,400 men under him. The closing question and answer clinch the whole set. They are:

Q.—"Then, if I have apprehended you right, far from dreading the Unions, WHEN PROPERLY OFFICERED, you regard them as a BENEFIT TO CAPITAL.

A.—"Precisely so."

Yes, precisely so!—There is nothing for the capitalist class to dread from the Unions when "properly officered." And what "properly officered" means in the capitalist mouth may be inferred from the opinion that such Unions are "a benefit to capital." Precisely so.

The labor organization officered by the Gompers, the O'Connells, the Arthurs, the Boyces, the Mahons, the Shaffers, etc., etc., may at times become troublesome, despite all the efforts of these Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class. But there is nothing in them that the capitalist need dread; they are bulwarks of capitalism, beneficial to it.

The emancipation of the working class must lie over the prostrate bodies of these scabby labor fakirs and all those who give them aid and comfort.

NAGGERS SQUELCHED.

Sir Thomas Lipton is spending \$15,000 a month on the crews he needs for his oncoming race to lift the America's cup; and all together he has spent \$1,000,000 in wages. The picture of these crews is published on the front pages of the yellow journals. It is not impossible that the identical picture has done duty before in some other capacity. But let us give these journals credit for their truthfulness, for once. Say the picture is authentic. The 135 men there photographed are a healthy looking lot of workingmen, well fed, well clad and spirited. And yet there are people on both sides of the Ocean who malign Sir Thomas as a grinder of the faces of the poor!

Let's all be fair, though the heavens fall. True it is that Sir Thomas' female employees in his shops and factories in England receive wages that can not keep body and soul together in decency. True it is that these girls have prayed, and were squelched for their pains. Likewise is it true that the surplus wealth thus extorted from these working people go to raise and feed the enormous wealth of Sir Thomas, said to amount to an income of \$7.50 a minute. He who demands fairness in behalf of his own views must start with showing fairness towards the views of others. Demanding fairness in behalf of Sir Thomas, we must, accordingly, set the example of fairness ourselves in behalf of the opinions of those who hold Sir Thomas to be a raw-boned capitalist brigand. It is true that in his shops he fleeces his wealth producers. Admitted.

But is a man's life to be judged by one single act? Are not all other acts to be taken together? Has, of a sudden the proverb, "A fair exchange is no robbery" lost its time-honored weight? Surely not. The fleecing of the shop girls by Sir Thomas must be considered jointly with his bounteousness towards his yachting employees. These receive over \$110 a month, with traveling expenses and incidental sight-seenings thrown in, and not discounted.

A goodly chunk of what Sir Thomas takes from one set of employees, he bestows upon another. He may be robbing Peter, grant that; but he does so only to pay Paul. And is Paul, perchance, less of an Apostle than Peter? Who would be so dastardly as to introduce distinctions in the ranks of the working class? Long live Sir Thomas; Lipton for ever, and perish the niggardly faultfinders!

In the mirror here set up, let those see their own features who may; and let them correspondingly howl.

LO, A LIGHT.

Into the Fall River, Mass., "Evening News" of the 20th instant, a correspondent found his way in the modesty of his soul concealed his transcendent identity under the unassuming pen-name of "Citizen." The gentleman writes upon the then pending cut among the Fall River operatives. The economic theory that springs from his letter, already embalmed in cold type, deserves to be embalmed in nobler, more lasting material, so as to be saved, like old Egyptian mummies, for the wondering gaze of future gaping generations.

"Citizen" opens his letter with this passage:

"Every wage-earner must earn for his employer more than his wages, or he will not be employed long."

In the language of the immortal Artemus Ward, this man has "intellect him." Unless the workingman produces more than he receives he will not be employed. The condition precedent for the employing of the worker, in other words, the condition precedent for him to live, is the compulsion he is under to be fleeced by the capitalist, thus enabling the capitalist to live without work. Such are the conditions created by the capitalist system.

From such premises, what conclusion can be expected other than that the perverse conditions must be uprooted

that can bring on such results? What conclusion can be drawn and expected other than that capitalism is a breeder of a species of slavery more insidious and revolting than any hitherto known? The same reader's expectations are screwed to the highest pitch. "Lo, a light from benighted, fakir-ridden Fall River!" one imagines hearing the same reader exclaim. Unhappy he! Better for him he were insane. It would save him bumps. As he reads on, he feels muddled, and when he reaches the closing passage he feels as if he had fallen from a great height, sore all over. That passage is as follows:

"Labor often makes the sad mistake of considering its interests hostile to its employer. It never can thrive, unless its employer thrives."

In other words,—and taking this maxim in connection with the first that the worker must produce for his employer more than his wages,—the body on which the parasite feeds and which the parasite sucks his living from, depends upon the parasite. It is not the parasite which thrives, accordingly as the body thrives that it parasites upon; no, it is the body that thrives accordingly as it is parasitized upon. The fleas that fasten on a dog are life-givers to the dog, not the dog to the fleas. Only in the measure that the fleas thrive can the dog fatten. The welfare of the working class, whose substance the parasitic capitalist sucks up, depends upon the amount of blood sucked up from them!

Were it not a pity if such reasoning were to evaporate, and coming generations deprived the mirth to be derived from a study of the muddle-headism that capitalist schooling produces? As the Socialist Labor Party is rearing the social structure under which future generations will enjoy the life that is worthy of man, it justly also wishes to secure for all time matter for future amusement. Accordingly, the Party hereby embalms in the immortal columns of the PEOPLE the "Citizen" light that has gone up from Fall River.

The Chief of Police of Yonkers neglected his duty, allowed disorderly houses, pool rooms, gambling, etc., to run full blast, and otherwise conducted himself in an unbecoming manner. But they are strict in Yonkers, so they called him up, scolded him, showed wherein he had neglected his duty, and then required him—ON HALF PAY! Who says that retribution does not now and then overtake an evildoer?

Mr. George Kennan, about whose "expulsion" from Russia so much bother was made, turns out not to have been expelled at all. The fine circumstantial accounts of how the police intruded, delivered the mandate of the Czar, and then watched the traveller over the border, was a lie in every particular. The story was probably started by Kennan's publishers, and was simply a bit of advertising. The Czar and the capitalist class of Russia care no more for Kennan than a farmer cares for the woodpecker that picks the worms out of the trees in his orchard. On the contrary, Kennan is recognized as a friend. His writings on Siberia were a benefit to the capitalists of Russia, and instead of expelling him when he returned they gave him a royal welcome. This did not satisfy the trade so the foolish story of his expulsion was cooked up and circulated.

According to yesterday's papers the total number of workingmen chronicled as being killed while engaged in labor was thirty-seven, the number injured, ninety-four. That record covers only the more flagrant and horrible cases. Yet nobody is held responsible. Every man when he goes out in the morning is in danger of being murdered before the day is over. He will continue to run that risk until the Socialist Labor Party has knocked out the whole profit-grinding system.

The Terre Haute "Toiler," another of the "726" papers that support the Social Democratic party, will suspend for a few weeks in order that it may save up enough paper to print a special Labor Day issue. This special issue will probably be its last, because the "Toiler" is scant of breath. The last issue contained about 300 lines of set matter—less than two columns of THE PEOPLE. The rest of the paper, as is usual with these "organized publications," was made up of the stalest kind of trash. The mission of such publications seems to be to keep junkshops going.

The "Cleveland Citizen" is angry because the "dead" Socialist Labor Party still walks calmly up and down on its neck. This party, which is "buried" regularly when the "Citizen" has no fakir to placate, takes up considerable space in each issue. For instance: "degenerate, traitorous, exhort dues, cowardly skunk, detested, obscure ossified" have all been applied to it simply—because it is abusive! The "Citizen" gives an excellent example how not to be abusive, and as it knows the price of fish, as is evident from the above, no better teacher could be found. But that it should throw so much energy, so much enthusiasm, so much heart into its lesson is pretty fair evidence that this is a sore spot somewhere. It is bad policy to allow your sore spots to speak, as they are prone to tell tales out of school.

"La Petite Republique" has an account of the steel strike, and it gives in true Kangaroo fashion. The A. F. of L. has millions of men, millions of money, and able leaders. The millions of men and money, and the able leaders have a faculty of secreting themselves whenever and wherever they are called upon and needed.

A grocer in Toledo, Ohio, was recently convicted of selling an adulterated coffee manufactured by the Arbuckles. The judge who tried the case asserts that he was offered \$1,000 to find for the defendants. The jury was also approached, and an offer was made to find for the defendants. It is insinuated that this was done with the full knowledge of the judge. The usual "sensational" charges are threatened.

and each side claims it will make disclosures incriminating the other. In cases of this sort, about the only disclosure that could produce a "sensation" would be a disclosure to the effect that either side was honest.

The tunnel nuisance is to be abated, so there can be no doubt but this, like the rain in Kansas, the shortage of wheat in Europe, the South African War, benevolent assimilation, and other things, is due to the Republican party. The claim that McKinley is responsible for it has not yet been made, but then it takes the "Press," "Post," etc., a long time to figure out these combinations.

Mr. Gleeson is the latest gentleman who has his business methods questioned. He and several other policemen are already up for allowing disorderly houses to exist, and for aiding and abetting those houses. The persons who demand reform say that prostitution cannot be done away with. If it cannot be done away with, why should the officers be accused for not accomplishing the impossible?

Our civilized fellow-countrymen of the South and West are using negroes for fuel again. Our civilized fellow-countrymen of the North and East are using workmen for plugs to stop explosions, or giving them posts of honor where death is inevitable. Our civilized fellow-countrymen, North East, South and West are appearing regularly in the courts charged with blackmail, extortion, robbery, murder, arson, violence in all forms; depravity, and other crimes old and new. Nine columns in ten of the day's news is made up of such tales. Our esteemed and civilized fellow-countrymen do not scalp or eat their victims. They burn them, mangle them, and defile them. But then our esteemed and civilized fellow-countrymen are Christians, and staunch supporters of this, the age of culture, enlightenment, and manliness. They are savages without the savage bravery, and brutes without the brute's excuse. Yet they are legitimate children of capitalism.

William Jennings Bryan, the "implacable foe" of the octopus, has just concluded to call the fight a draw, and shake the hands—even all the hands—of his old enemy. He has decided to be a hind leg of an octopus himself, and has invested the money his party invested in him, to buy stocks in the new Texas oil companies, and to buy oil-bearing lands. Texas is the home of anti-trust legislation. Bryan is the champion of anti-trust legislation. Yet the champion goes to the stamping-ground of this legislation and gives the trust permission to live in peace and harmony, provided it will pay an adequate dividend.

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The New York "Volkszeitung" is angry because the success the Socialist Labor Party is having in Pittsburgh. In a news item concerning a meeting of strikers recently it says that the crowd was made up entirely of boys.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A Good Field.

To THE PEOPLE.—Comrade Philip Veal spoke on the public square of this city last night to a good sized crowd of attentive listeners.

The comrade, after speaking and answering questions for two and one half hours, closed the meeting, though many people were willing to hear still more of his gospel.

Our literature was eagerly sought and a number of names were added to our petition list. The comrades here are gratified over the interest that was manifested in the questions discussed. The outlook certainly is favorable for a strong Socialist Labor Party organization. However, I regret to say that this place has been surely neglected in the past. At present there are only three of us, and two are not permanently located here.

For independent thought and reasoning, the proletariat of this place is far in the rear. They are not only behind in recent thought, but even behind in those now out of reason.

What a good field to work in! It is one that has not been farmed to death with the more popular issues in consequence of which it is in the best possible condition for cultivation.

It should at once be plowed deep if we would destroy the yet tender shoots of fakirism before they become too deeply rooted.

D. H. RUMMEL,

Member-at-Large.

Alliance, Ohio, Aug. 17.

Spreading the Light.

To THE PEOPLE.—That the Kangaroos are weak-kneed and unfit for membership in the S.L.P. is clearly shown by this incident from Massillon, Ohio.

Organizer Veal and I went there Saturday evening, August 10, to hold a meeting, and not knowing where the meeting was advertised for, we made inquiries, and the first persons we asked happened to be Kangaroos, who took us to the corner of Charles and Erie streets (a corner entirely deserted of everything but buildings), and said it was the place. When told that we came to Massillon to speak to the workingmen and that we would hold our meeting at the main corner of the town, Mr. Kangaroo asked us if we had a permit, and when informed that we didn't need any, he said we'd be arrested, and in every way tried to discourage us, but we occupied the main corner for over two hours and judging from the amount of opposition received from the local fakirs our meeting was quite a success. Eighteen copies of "Reform or Revolution" and "What Means This Strike?" etc., were sold.

Massillon had a section until the coming of '90, but being in the hands of active pure and simple it never amounted to very much, and now when looking over the actions of the section since John T. Jenkins (President of the Massillon Trades Assembly, and at that time an ardent "Appeal to Reason" supporter) became its organizer, we believe that agitation for the S.L.P. was deliberately suppressed, for since that time many agitation tours had been arranged in Stark County, but for one reason or another Section Massillon would never arrange for a meeting. Sometimes they would send money to the County Committee instead.

But when capitalists' Labor Day came around, the Trades Assembly, principally through the efforts of this Jenkins, would be sure to have some pure and simple of the M. S. Hayes stripe deliver one of their wishy-washy sentimental speeches, which would befit the workers' minds more instead of clearing them.

With a few clear, active comrades Massillon would soon become one of the best fields for agitation in Ohio, as it is a typical proletarian town and is the centre of that coal district that bears its name, and what is more it is the home of many labor fakirs from the notorious M. D. Ratchford down.

CHAS. PFIRMAN.

Canton, Ohio, Aug. 18.

A Parliament Question.

To THE PEOPLE.—I would like workingmen, especially those who claim they are in "Organized Labor," when they are in a pure and simple union to answer me this question:

"What would you think of a prize fighter who, after weeks of bluff and bluster, finally makes a match and the minute the props are put up, instead of fighting really?"

"Help! Help! Somebody come and separate us!"

"Is such a man fit to be a labor leader?"

W. J. EBERLE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 16.

Applause in Milwaukee.

To THE PEOPLE.—A meeting of the Young Men's Socialist Club took place at Kaiser's Hall, Saturday, August 10. Comrade F. R. Wilke, Organizer of Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., lectured on "The Power of the Ballot." His lecture was well prepared and was listened to with the utmost attention by the unexpectedly large audience. He said in part:

"The economic development of society tends inevitably to the total ruin of the small industries and the further enslavement of the proletariat, and will also convert the middle man into a destitute member of the proletariat, whilst a comparatively small number of capitalists will obtain a monopoly of all the means of production, communication, and distribution. Ever greater will grow the mass of the unemployed, ever larger the army of the poor and destitute, ever sharper the contrast between oppressors and oppressed, and as a result the clash between the property-holding class and the dispossessed will ever widen. Our society is divided into two classes. This is the common characteristic of every industrial country. The forces of production have out-

grown the existing social order and private ownership of the means of production and distribution not only is the source of untold misery and want, but also a menace to the full development and application of these wonderful means of production in a way that would lighten the burden of humanity."

Here the lecturer described his own trade (pressman) and drew a picture of poverty and destitution which exists among those that either directly or indirectly are forced out of employment by the introduction of the Mergenthaler type-setting machine and other newly invented or improved methods of production in the printing trade.

"Thirty per cent of the printers," continued the speaker, "are thrown out of work and the same happens in any other trade." He then dwelt lengthily on trade unionism and kindred subjects. He showed the great mistake under which the old trade unionists labor in seeking to fight "capital with capital."

"One strike at the ballot box for the co-operative commonwealth," said our comrade, "will do more good than a thousand strikes for a morsel of bread."

Then the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was taken up and compared with the old Manchester school as represented by the American Federation of Labor. The former, armed with the most powerful weapons against capital, to wit, science and reasoning; the latter a helpless mass ever growing weaker on account of its corrupt tendencies.

At the close of the lecture our comrade made an earnest appeal to aid the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as being the only representatives of labor. No other party advocates in such a clear-cut and uncompromising language the doctrine of Socialism.

After the lecture a discussion followed in which many participated.

H. B.

Milwaukee, August 17.

The S. L. P. in Pueblo, Col.

To THE PEOPLE.—Pueblo got into the whirlpool of Bryanism last November and was waterlogged by the fusion corruptionists in the spring election. We soon realized the necessity of using the tactical boomerang of the buzz saw which was vigorously applied at a business meeting yesterday and resulted in the expulsion of Nicholas Schwengel who was charged with treason to the Socialist Labor Party, having worked for the election of his wage master to the Mayoralty on the fusion ticket, and also in the expulsion of W. S. Williams the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor who immediately applied to his successful opponent for a little spittoon cleaning job.

Our State Organizer B. M. Herwitz, dropped in on us unannounced Wednesday p. m., but notwithstanding he held a meeting at the corner of Third and Main streets to an attentive audience of two hundred. Owing to the woodmen's logrolling parade did not hold a meeting on Thursday p. m., but on Friday and Saturday p. m. the meetings were attended by increasing numbers and interest.

A number of subs for the WEEKLY PEOPLE were taken and eight pamphlets "Reform and Revolution" and the "Socialist Republic" were sold at the three meetings. On Saturday p. m. Comrade Herwitz's forcible reasoning held the audience for two hours and still they remained and expressed a desire for more.

Put the buzz saw in motion, comrades, the proletarian is awaking.

ORGANIZER.

Pueblo, August 14.

The Little-ice Debate.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the DAILY PEOPLE of Tuesday, July 30, and the WEEKLY of August 3rd appeared a correspondence from here headed "A. Fakir Bratza." As some inaccuracies crept into that report, we the undersigned Press Committee of Local Alliance 323, S. T. & L. A. request that the following correct version be substituted:

SAV PEDRO, Cal., Aug. 17.—A debate between J. C. Ince of the A. F. of L. and F. N. Tuttle of L. A. 325, S. T. & L. A. took place here last night and resulted in a magnificent victory for the alliance. The debate was the outcome of a challenge made to Tuttle issued to Ince when he was here organizing the lumber workers, and which he accepted, but for a long time eluded, till at last he was rounded up.

The question for debate was:

RESOLVED. That the tactics of the S. T. & L. A. against the pure and simple trade unions is for the benefit

Mr. Ince made the same old kind of a pure and simple speech that all readers of THE PEOPLE are so familiar with, except that he used up considerably of his time abusing Comrade De Leon. He claimed De Leon's right name was Leo, the name De Leon being assumed because De Leon was ashamed of his proper name. That was one argument. He also claimed he was not against politics in the union, provided they were not "partisan politics." He said he regarded Socialism as a dream, but before he got through he said he was a kind of a Socialist as he had voted for Debs at the last election. What Mr. Ince don't know about the Labor Movement, politics and economics, would fill a very large book.

Comrade Tuttle made a straight working class speech, from the standpoint of the class struggle, showing the impotence of the pure and simple unions, and the necessity of the S. T. & L. A., and the S. L. P.

He was frequently applauded and although this was the first alliance speech heard by the general public in this city, the vote taken at the close was in favor of Comrade Tuttle by nearly 3 to 1.

PRESS COMMITTEE, L. A. 325.

Arnold is a Cheat.

To THE PEOPLE.—On Sunday, Aug. 11, the Kangaroo S.D.P. had an open air meeting on the Common with Putney as the leading "light." He was pouring out palls full on how they had once more united, and found it necessary to once more change their name

from Social Democrat alias Democratic Social alias "Sushlist" party, and how they had once more buried the hatchet, but this time the sharp edge only protruding etc., etc., when suddenly a howl was heard—a-armory.

A stalwart of the S.L.P. had questioned M. Putney if the S.D.P.'s had harmonized with the action of armory-building Carey of Haverhill?

The answer was, that the word "a-armory" was an "old tale of woe," and that it emanated from the Democratic politicians and therefore was not to be believed.

The answer fully demonstrates the mental capacity of these leading lights of Kangaroo fame.

Asked whether he thought the same two years ago, he replied: "I am not too old to learn." Aye, neither were Benedict Arnold, and Judas Iscariot too old to learn.

Let the Buzz-Saw rip at every opportunity, and at the fullest possible speed and the best exposure can be attained by contrasting the unassimilable character of the S.L.P. to the dirty, indecent spotted S.D.P. H. B. HOFFMAN.

Boston, Aug. 16.

The Clearer, the Worse it Becomes.

To THE PEOPLE.—For a more clear understanding of the titles "Democratic Social, Democratic," appearing on the ballot for representative in the Twelfth Worcester District of Massachusetts, commented on a week ago in THE PEOPLE, I will say that the majority of politicians call the title, which comes nearest the blank space for the cross, the important title. And because of this an independent candidate, using the name of a political party is by law compelled to use another word following that title as "Republican, independent;" "Democratic, independent;" "Democratic, Social," &c. In addition to this the words "nom. Paper" are also put in between the title and the blank for the cross.

The law also gives the candidate nominated by more than one party the right to say in what order the party titles may appear on the ballot, entirely independent of the right of precedence of one party over another, because of time in which the nomination was made, or because of the size of either party's vote.

You will also notice that there is an asterisk following the title Democratic Social in this case of John C. Smith, and at bottom of the page are the words "Nomination Paper," and in front of the Kangaroo Social Democrat actually appeared on the ballot as follows:

"John C. Smith of Fitchburg, Democratic Social, Nom. Paper, Democratic. (All on one line, of course.) Some one of the Fitchburg comrades may be able to get you an unused ballot or a specimen copy of the ballot used in that district by applying to the city clerk.

I think that John C. Smith, Kangaroo Social Democrat, besides allowing the Democratic party to endorse his Kangaroo nomination, also endorsed the nomination of the Democratic party to be so placed that it would bring him the largest number of votes possible. A comparison of the vote for Debs and for Bradley, with that of John C. Smith in Ward Six.

Some one of the Fitchburg comrades may be able to get you an unused ballot or a specimen copy of the ballot used in that district by applying to the city clerk.

There is one way and one way only to impeach and that is to join in with the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A. and keep the fakirs on the run.

Debs, Bradley, Smith, Bolton 2 2 7
Harrard 1 3 60
Lancaster 3 3 45
Lunenburg 4 4 22

10 12 134

Enclosure.)

New Haven, Conn.

May 2, 1901.

Mr. Wellman, Supt.—

Dear sir,—

Will you please be kind enough to give me a raise in my pay. The salary I am getting now is barely enough to live on and I have a father and mother too old to work, who I have got to support besides my family and I find it awful hard work to make ends meet, so if you can give me a little raise in my pay it will be a "Godsend" to me and a charitable act by you.

Yours respectfully,

No. "17."

Pictorial.

To THE PEOPLE.—Last Friday night Section Hoboken, S. L. P. held an important meeting. Knowing full well that none of the disciplined militants of the S. L. P. would miss attending the meeting, the Kangaroo Social Democrats mustered up courage enough to hold an open air meeting. While on my way to the Section meeting I stumbled across the Kangaroo circus. As this was the first time I had ever seen a Kangaroo meeting I wasted a little time to see what was going on.

On a bench stood a knight of the radical, a veritable Pecksniff in appearance, decorated with a glaring red necktie, evidently worn to convince the on-looker that he was the "real thing." Around him stood a number of small boys and girls besides a few men. As I approached, Pecksniff was denouncing some petty local politicians to the great amusement of the children. Suddenly he switched off and exclaimed "I am a crazy socialist!" Yes, I am a crazy socialist! But I tell you gentlemen, do not vote for individuals, vote for principles, vote for socialism! Principle stands with us above everything (?) If a man is elected in our party, and should he happen to in any respect—act against our principles—Out he goes as quick as that!"

Here he placed the chubby thumb of his right hand against the middle finger and imitated the flip of an east side crap shooter. After the performance the "orator of the evening" invited the "gentlemen" to step up and subscribe for "the paper." But not a soul moved near and the little crowd began to melt away.

The orator then thanked the children and the backs of the departing men for their

"kind attention" and jumped off the bench.

I then pushed my way to the front through his poor dupes, and took hold of his coat, at which he shrank back in alarm.

"Pardon me," I said, "but isn't it customary for socialist speakers to invite questions after a speech?"

"I did invite the people to ask questions. Who are you?"

"I am a workingman. If you will permit me, I shall be pleased to ask you some questions."

Here the Kangs and a greater number of people than before surrounded us. The Kang cast an uneasy glance around and at me, but as I did not have my red button on he felt somewhat reassured as he said "what is it you want to know? Go on and ask it's getting late (it was just 9:10 p. m.) I began with "what party do you represent?"

"The Social Democratic Party."

"In concluding your remarks I heard you say that when one of your party is elected to public office that if he went against your principles you immediately fire him out. Now if that is true why does your party tolerate to the present day a traitor like James Carey, who in Haverhill Mass., voted for an armory appropriation of \$15,000 to enable the capitalists the better to shoot down their striking workingmen?"

"I DO NOT KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT IT. I NEVER HEARD OF IT. IT'S FALSE AND I DON'T BELIEVE IT."

I was shaking with rage at this bare-faced, abominable, but truly characteristic Kangaroo lie. Regaining self-control I said "You, whoever you are, you dare deny this well known fact, a fact that Carey himself does not deny and which he has boasted he would repeat if opportunity offered! Do you dare deny that in the presence of these people?"

"Yes, I do. Its false."

Before I could ask him another question he sneaked into the crowd. I then and there, before the crowd, freely expressed my opinion about his "party" and "principles." Not one of the Kangs opened his head, but one of them grunted out something incomprehensible, I turned to him and asked him to come out like a man with what he had to say. But there he stood looking at me like a pig gazing at the full moon. The people began to laugh and then the orator appeared from his seclusion grabbed the grunter's arm and said to him "come away, don't speak to this man, he was sent by THEM!"

I was afterward told that the orator was Fred Kraft the Social Democratic "leader" in Hudson County. I was also told that he is the author of a "socialistic" play, in which he takes the part of the hero. I could write a comic opera

about him, with the art of that evening

McDonald is evidently been

an apt student of the art of suppressing truth, and suggesting falsehood and can put more half lies into an article than I could answer in the whole twenty-four columns of "

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Roads street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 110 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Roads street. (The Party's literary agency.)
NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be in that are not in this office Tuesday, 10 p.m.

D. A. 49.

The regular meeting of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. was held on Friday evening, August 15th, in the DAILY PEOPLE building.

Roll call of officers showed all present except D. W. F. Krinks.

Credentials were received from L. A. 215, Blank Book Workers, for P. O. Mourke and T. Traverson; from L. A. 330, Iron and Metal Workers, for H. T. Mills; and from L. A. 1563, Excelsior Labor Club, for Julian Pierce, A. C. Kuhn and Jas. J. Hanlon. There being no objections, all of the above delegates were seated. Secretary reported that the firm of Goldstein, dealers in eggs, had gotten out an injunction to prevent L. A. 349, Egg Canners' Union from holding mass meetings. Copies of the injunction were served on officers of the union and on the speakers as soon as the mass meetings had been opened on August 10th. The two speakers who were served with the papers were comrades Jager and Colander. Comrade Colander had opened the meeting and before he had got fairly started he was served with the papers and told he must stop talking. He turned to explain to the crowd that he had been served with papers and would not talk any further until he found out what the papers were. He was thereupon placed under arrest. Comrade Jager jumped up on the stand to close the meeting and he was also arrested. Both were taken to Union Market Police Station and held under \$500 bail each. The case came up on Sunday morning in Essex Market Court but was adjourned until the following Thursday. Though they were held on a charge of conspiracy, when the case came up before Magistrate Cornell it was changed to disturbing the peace. Goldstein was there with seven witnesses to swear all manner of things against the speakers, comrade Jager in particular. Notwithstanding the fact that the Counsel for the two comrades got every one of Goldstein's witnesses to contradict the other under cross examination, comrade Jager was put under bonds of \$500 to keep the peace for six months. Colander was discharged. The injunction restraining the Egg Canners' Union from holding mass meetings came up in Part I of the Supreme Court this morning. The Counsel for Goldstein failed to put in an appearance and had also failed to have the case placed on the calendar. Counsel for the Egg Canners moved that the injunction be dismissed, and the motion was granted.

Visited L. A. 141, Cigarmakers 203, N. Y. Shoeworkers 350, Iron and Metal Workers 355, Karl Marx Club and 1563 Excelsior Labor Club, and found all getting along well.

Communication was received from comrade Otto Franckey, Port Chester, N. Y., stating that the men in his shop had struck against him for refusing to join their pure and simple organization. Also asking that if there are any carpenters or machine wood workers out of employment they be sent to Port Chester. Secretary was instructed to look after this matter.

One from Comrade Reidel stating he would be unable to do any speaking for the next few months. Received and placed on file.

Reports of Committees.—Grievance Committee, progress; Organization Committee, held no meeting; Ways and Means Committee, held no meeting. Reports of Locals:

L. A. 18, Waiters, progress.

L. A. 80, Nothing particular to report.

L. A. 141, Cigarmakers reported they had expelled one of their members, Louis Rosenthal, and decided to ask D. A. 49 to place this matter before Section New York, as Rosenthal is also a Party member. Sold 22 tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival, held on July 4th.

L. A. 215, Blank Book Workers, elect on new officers at last meeting. Local in good working order.

L. A. 232, Mixed Alliance, reported progress, and admitted one new member.

L. A. 274, New York Machinists, progress.

L. A. 319, Egg Canners, had trouble with Goldstein about mass meetings, as explained by District Secretary. Want to hold a mass meeting on Saturday and want two Jewish and an English speaker for same.

L. A. 350, Iron & Metal Workers, reported progress. Have an appeal to THE PEOPLE to all machinists to join the Local. Bought some literature from the Labor News Company, and each member is to take so much of it and try to sell it.

L. A. 351, Karl Marx Club, increasing in membership.

L. A. 357, Leather & Canvas Work, holding mass meeting to-night.

L. A. 268, New York Shoeworkers, progress; admitted one new member.

L. A. 170, Lithographers, progress.

L. A. 1563, Excelsior Labor Club, held meeting on Wednesday evening and initiated four new members and elected new delegates to the District Alliance.

L. A. 204, Shoeworkers, progress.

Section New York—Main business of last meeting of the Section was in reference to the action of the State Committee. They passed a resolution at the last meeting of the State Committee interpreting the constitution in the matter of removal of members to mean that same must go to a referendum vote of the Section of the State. This took up nearly all of the time of the Section meeting and the discussion was somewhat acrimonious. There is no doubt that there was a great deal of preparation in the matter, but the vote was almost unanimous to refer the whole matter to the N. E. C. Section would like to have this District settle for the tickets for the last Daily People affair.

L. A. 1, Daily People Alliance; L. A. 250, Union, L. A. 350, Salons; L. A.

250, Salons; L. A. 35